



FROM THE CHIEF HISTORIAN



It is my great pleasure to assume the position of Chief Historian at NASA. I want to thank Roger Launius, who built such a strong history program over the last twelve years; Steve Garber, who ably served as Acting Chief over the last sixteen months; and the entire History Office staff for their usual devotion to duty.

It is an exciting time for NASA as we look forward to the return to flight for the Shuttle, celebrate the success of the Mars landers, and contemplate the new future for the space program announced by President Bush on 14 January. One need not be a historian to realize that NASA is at a historic juncture, one that we intend to document and perhaps affect through the historical perspective that the History Office can provide. As the Columbia Accident Investigation Board (CAIB) report made clear, technical problems are often rooted in history and culture. It behooves us to learn from history and move forward with more confidence into the future.

As we approach the fiftieth anniversary of the Space Age and of NASA, we have plans not only to continue but also to increase the number of NASA-sponsored histories and to convene a number of conferences of broad interest. I am personally interested in all areas of NASA history, ranging from hardware to policy and everything in between. I am especially interested in the societal impact of NASA's programs, a subject that the National Aeronautics and Space Act mandates for study, but that has received little attention. Here is an

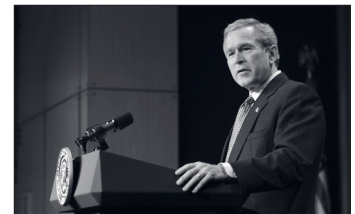
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ON TO THE MOON AND MARS

by Jennifer L. Troxell

On 14 January 2004, President George W. Bush visited NASA Headquarters to announce a bold new space initiative: return to the Moon and then on to Mars. President Bush's visit marked the first time that a sitting President has visited NASA Headquarters in its present location, and it was only the third visit to NASA Headquarters by a sitting President. On 25 February 1965, President Lyndon Johnson visited Headquarters, then on Independence Avenue, for a briefing on the Mariner 4 Mars flyby mission launched on 28 November 1964. The mission, considered one of the Agency's great early successes, gathered valuable information about the Martian atmosphere and transmitted several photographs back to Earth. President George H. W. Bush also visited NASA Headquarters, then on Independence Avenue, in September 1991. In a live broadcast from Headquarters, President Bush met with elementary school children from the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, encouraging them to study math and science.

President George W. Bush's announcement, for which the Headquarters History Office provided background information, sparked the interest of children and adults alike. The goals: return to the Moon by 2020, establish a permanent presence, and use it as a springboard to Mars. Preceding these ambitious goals will be a new series of robotic missions to the Moon beginning in 2008.



President Bush at NASA Headquarters, 14 January 2004.

According to the plan, the Space Shuttle fleet will return to flight as soon as possible following the integration of safety and system changes presented in the CAIB report. International Space Station assembly will then continue and be completed by 2010, at which time the Space Shuttle fleet will be retired. Bush's space exploration program also calls for building and launching a new crew exploration vehicle (CEV), in support of this effort, to be ready by 2014 and to replace the Space Shuttle.

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From the Chief Historian (continued)

added role for the History Office that I intend to pursue vigorously.

With this upgraded newsletter, we renew our commitment to all those interested in space history and to those inside NASA who can make use of it for policy perspective. In this issue, I have asked the History Office staff to submit brief biographies and descriptions of their role in the Office. I am also encouraging regular input from the NASA Centers, and I solicit your input on any items of space history. We plan to run a regular column on aspects of the NASA archives and other activities of the History Office that may be useful to you, all packaged in an upgraded and more readable format. Do let us know if you have further ideas for improving the newsletter content, and don't hesitate to call on us if you need to make use of our fantastic resources in NASA history.

Steve Dick

On to the Moon and Mars (continued)

President Bush proposed an additional \$200 million a year for NASA for the next five years. Another \$2.2 billion a year for the next five years will be reallocated from the NASA budget and directed to supporting the initiative.

Administrator O'Keefe has established a new Code to be directly tasked with fulfilling the President's goals. The new Associate Administrator of Code T, Exploration Systems, is Rear Admiral Greg E. Steidle, United States Navy (ret.). This Code will "set priorities and direct the identification, development, and validation of exploration systems and related technologies. Users and technologists will work together to enable a balancing of factors between requirements, program schedules, and costs" (NASA Press Release 04-024, 15 January 2004).



President Johnson at the Mariner 4 briefing with NASA Administrator James Webb.

President Bush has also directed that a commission, chaired by former Secretary of the Air Force Pete Aldridge, be appointed to study how best to implement the plan. The commission will report back to the President in late summer 2004.

NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS AND THE CENTERS

Headquarters

The NASA History Office currently consists of ten individuals, including three students and a Presidential Management Intern, dedicated to the preservation and communication of NASA's rich history. The biographies below outline their backgrounds and duties.

M. Louise Alstork is a copy editor in the NASA History Office. She will be retiring from the NASA History Office in March 2004, after working in the federal government for thirty years. Following relatively brief stints at the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and other federal organizations, Louise has worked at NASA Headquarters since 1979. At NASA, she worked in a variety of offices, including the Administrator's Correspondence Office, before coming to what was then the Office of Policy and Plans, and then the NASA History Office. Louise has performed excellent work as a copy editor for a number of NASA History books and other publications. We were more comfortable having her keen eyes review virtually every written product more than a page or two long that came out of our office. Even more important than her intimate knowledge of editorial style and ability to make all of our writing flow better, Louise has always been professional and upbeat. It has been a distinct pleasure to work with her.



Back, left to right: Steven J. Dick, Eli Margolis, Steven J. Garber, and Nadine Andreassen. Front, left to right: Jennifer L. Troxell, Jane Odom, Colin Fries, and John Hargenrader.

Louise has performed excellent work as a copy editor for a number of NASA History books and other publications. We were more comfortable having her keen eyes review virtually every written product more than a page or two long that came out of our office. Even more important than her intimate knowledge of editorial style and ability to make all of our writing flow better, Louise has always been professional and upbeat. It has been a distinct pleasure to work with her.

Nadine Andreassen is a program support assistant in the NASA History Office. She attended Rockland Community College, SUNY, New York. She began her career managing her family's delicatessen in Spring Valley, New York. From 1973 to 1984, she was the telecommunications supervisor for Lederle Laboratories in Pearl River, New York. Her government career started in 1985 with the United States Marine Corps, and in 1986, she transferred to the Defense Communications Agency. Her NASA career includes working in the Space Station Freedom Program Office (SSFPO) for seven years. When the SSFPO was relocated to Johnson Space Center, she transferred to the NASA History Office, where she has been for nearly ten years. Her duties include assisting researchers and personnel, as well as handling the budget, contracts, publications, and special events. She has assisted in the planning of several events, such as the Apollo 11 30th Anniversary and NASA 40th Anniversary celebrations. In 2000, she received the NASA Exceptional Service Medal. Nadine's corporate knowledge is an invaluable asset to our office. Nadine may be contacted by e-mail at nadine.j.andreassen@nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0087.

Bonni Cermak is a Presidential Management Fellow (PMF) in the NASA History Office. She recently completed her Ph.D. in twentieth-century United States history after spending a year as a Social Science Research Council fellow. Much of Bonni's research has focused on origins and development of public policy and the law in the United States. She has over seven years' teaching experience at the university level and has also worked as a business analyst and project manager before accepting an appointment as a Presidential

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News from Headquarters and the Centers (continued)

Management Fellow. She is enjoying her first time living on the East Coast and was thrilled to see her first snowfall, since her husband has the job of digging out the driveway. She may be contacted by e-mail at bonnie.cermak-1@nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0903.

Steven J. Dick is the NASA Chief Historian. He worked as an astronomer and historian of science at the U.S. Naval Observatory for twenty-four years before coming to NASA in 2003. He obtained his B.S. in astrophysics (1971) and M.A. and Ph.D. (1977) in history and philosophy of science from Indiana University. Among other publications, he is the author of *Plurality of Worlds: The Origins of the Extraterrestrial Life Debate from Democritus to Kant* (1982), *The Biological Universe: The Twentieth Century Extraterrestrial Life Debate and the Limits of Science* (Cambridge University Press, 1996), and *Life on Other Worlds* (1998); the latter has been translated into four languages. He was also the editor of *Many Worlds: The New Universe, Extraterrestrial Life and the Theological Implications* (2000). Most recently, he completed a comprehensive history of the Naval Observatory, *Sky and Ocean Joined: The U.S. Naval Observatory, 1830–2000*. Steve is the recipient of the Navy Meritorious Civilian Service Medal, and he received the NASA Group Achievement Award for his role in initiating NASA's multidisciplinary program in astrobiology. He is on the editorial board of several journals, including the *Journal for the History of Astronomy* and the *International Journal of Astrobiology*. He has served as Chairman of the Historical Astronomy Division of the American Astronomical Society and as President of the History of Astronomy Commission of the International Astronomical Union, and he is currently President of the Philosophical Society of Washington. He lives with his wife Terry in Herndon, Virginia, and has two sons in college. As Chief Historian for NASA, Steve is responsible for overseeing the broad variety of projects undertaken by the History Office. Steve may be contacted by e-mail at steven.j.dick@nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0383.

Colin Fries is an archivist in the NASA History Office. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC) with a B.A. and an M.A. in history. He received his master in library studies (MLS) from the University of Hawaii in 1982 and has over twenty-three years' experience in various archives and libraries. This includes eight and a half years at the NASA Headquarters History Office as a contract archivist managing the database, providing reference, and assisting in scanning projects. Colin has written a series of articles for *Quest: The History of Spaceflight Quarterly* on popular culture and the space age. Colin may be contacted by e-mail at cfries@mail.hq.nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0388.

Stephen J. Garber has been a historian in the NASA History Office and has been since 1995. He served as the acting head of the NASA History Office from July 2002 through October 2003. He received a bachelor's degree in politics from Brandeis University, a master's degree in public and international affairs from the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, and a master's degree in Science and Technology Studies from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. In 1993, he began his career at NASA as a Presidential Management Intern in the Office of Space Science. He has edited a book on the past and future of human spaceflight and has written on such aerospace history topics as the congressional cancellation of NASA's Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence program, President Kennedy's attitudes toward space, the design of the Space Shuttle, and the Soviet Buran Space Shuttle. Steve may be contacted by e-mail at stephen.j.garber@nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0385.

John Hargenrader is an archivist in the NASA History Office. He was born and raised in Oil City, Pennsylvania. He graduated with a B.A. in history from Clarion University of Pennsylvania in 1990 and an M.A. in history from Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania in 1992. John was a summer intern at the National Air and Space Museum's Garber Facility in 1990. John and his wife Cindy have two daughters, Sarah Amelia and Emma Kathleen. His main historical areas of interest are the evolution of the rocket, the space/Moon race, the early Cold War era (1945–1975), and twentieth-century American history, especially the 1950s and -60s. He is employed in the NASA History Office as a contract archivist with NCI, Inc. John may be contacted by e-mail at jhargenr@mail.hq.nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0387.

Eli Margolis is an intern in the NASA History Office. He is a Penn State undergraduate concurrently pursuing two bachelor of arts degrees in English and history. His responsibilities in the History Office entail both archival and history work. While staying in Washington, DC, he is also taking classes at The George Washington University. His historical interests include the societal impacts of science and technology, NASA's recent history, and, specifically, how the two relate. Outside of history, Eli's interests include music, especially playing his guitar; the small press; and literature and what, if anything, it can tell us about a culture or subculture. When back home in State College, Pennsylvania, he plays rugby for Penn State and usually can be found wandering around the Pattee and Paterno Library stacks, searching for new books and some new, vicarious experience. Eli may be contacted by e-mail at joshua.e.margolis@nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0375.

Jane Odom is the Chief Archivist in the NASA Headquarters History Office. She makes decisions on archival policies, handles acquisitions, arranges and describes collections, deals with preservation issues, and assists researchers. She came to NASA in 1999. Previously, she worked for twelve years on Capitol Hill as archivist to a number of different senators and congressmen. She began her career as an archivist at Winthrop University, her alma mater, in 1980. After graduation, she worked in the Manuscript Department at the University of North Carolina and then in the Archives Center at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. She holds undergraduate and graduate degrees in history. Jane may be contacted by e-mail at jane.h.odom@nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0386.

Claire Rojstaczer is an intern in the NASA History Office. She is an undergraduate at Pomona College in southern California, where she is majoring in public policy analysis as an excuse to look into everything of interest to her, from history of science to contemporary politics to computer programming. On the side, she does her non-Japanese-speaking best to poke her nose into Japanese studies. She has worked for the Electronic Frontier Foundation on Internet free-speech issues and for Congresswoman Anna Eshoo's district office, and she looks forward to starting a new internship at the History Office. She figures this coming semester will be as close as she is likely to come to fulfilling her childhood dreams of being an astronaut. Claire may be contacted by e-mail at crojstac@mail.hq.nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0375.

Jennifer L. Troxell is a program specialist (stay-in-school student) in the NASA History Office. She is a graduate of James Madison College at Michigan State University with a B.A. in political theory and another B.A. in international relations. She will graduate from

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News from Headquarters and the Centers (continued)

American University in May 2004 with an M.A. in political science. Jennifer handles many projects for the History Office. She answers information requests, compiles the History Office newsletter, gathers information and pictures to upload on the Great Images in NASA (GRIN) site, coordinates the multi-agency Aeronautics and Space Report of the President, assists in editing publications, updates the History Office Web site, works on Headquarters displays, assists researchers, creates Web sites, and researches and writes on various aspects of the space program. Her research interests include relations between the executive and congressional branches of the government as they pertain to NASA activities, space science, the space race, the Space Exploration Initiative, and space tourism. Jennifer would also like to make the history she writes about by becoming an astronaut and traveling to Mars. Jennifer may be contacted by e-mail at Jennifer.L.Troxell@nasa.gov or by phone at 202-358-0724.

Ames Research Center

Ames Research Center, for the first time in its history, has established a continuing history office. Center Director Scott Hubbard asked John W. Boyd, who first worked at Ames in 1947, under the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), to serve as senior advisor for History. In addition to overseeing the development of the History Office, John is working on a variety of projects exploring the scientific and technical culture at Ames. Glenn Bugos, who wrote the most recent history of the Center, is writing a history of thermal protection research at Ames, which will explore the blunt body concept, the development of arc jet tunnels, and materials research. Leilani Marshall is serving as archivist for the Office.

Much History Office effort goes to support the variety of work already being done around Ames. The NASA Ames History Advisory Group keeps the History Office informed about the rich grassroots history work by Center staff and serves as a standing peer review committee for History Office plans. The group has representatives from each Code, as well as the current custodians of Ames history: Jeff Cross (exhibits), Mary Walsh (records management), Dani Thompson (video and photographs), Vern Rossow (space projects), Mike George (aeronautics), Tony Gross (information technology), and Bonnie Dalton (life sciences).

Over the coming year, the Ames History Office plans to do a series of oral history interviews—some transcribed and published, others more informal. It also has plans to do a biography of Smith DeFrance, the first Center Director, as part of a series of monographs on scientific careers at Ames. The staff are cleaning out a storage area adjacent to their offices that can serve as a staging area for papers being readied for deposit with the National Archives or for artifacts being prepared for display in the new Visitors Center.

Dryden Flight Research Center

Members of the Dryden History Office staff have given several presentations and worked on several books recently. Dryden Flight Research Center Chief Historian Dr. Michael Gorn wrote *Expanding the Envelope: Flight Research at NACA and NASA* (the University Press of Kentucky, 2001) that recently won the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) 2004 Gardner-Lasser Aerospace History Literature Award. The award is bestowed on the best original contribution to the field of aeronautical or astro-

nautical nonfiction literature published in the last five years dealing with the science, technology, and/or impact of aeronautics and astronautics on society. The AIAA will present the award at its annual meeting in Providence, Rhode Island, in August 2004.

Michael also presented a talk on 5 November 2003 on Dr. Hugh L. Dryden at a national symposium entitled “Realizing the Dream of Flight: A Symposium Honoring the Centennial of the Wright Brothers’ First Flight” in Cleveland, Ohio. “A Powerful Influence: NASA’s Hugh L. Dryden” was presented with photographs from the Dryden family not previously seen by the general public. A lengthy essay covering the life of Hugh Dryden will be published in a book of conference proceedings.

Michael also contributed an essay to a lavish, large-format book published for the centennial of flight entitled *Aerospace Design: Aircraft, Spacecraft, and the Art of Modern Flight* (Merrell Publishers, 2003). The essay “Flight Research and Aircraft Design” assesses the legacy of flight research in advancing aeronautical and astronautical knowledge. The book accompanies a major art exhibit mounted by the Art Institute of Chicago featuring NASA artifacts relating to flight in both air and space. The exhibit will travel to New York; Washington, DC; and many other parts of the country after its showing in Chicago.

In December 2003, Michael became the Acting Chief of the Dryden Office of Public Affairs, Commercialization, and Public Outreach (of which History, Photo, Graphics, Video, and Technical Publications are part).

Christian Gelzer, Dryden’s Deputy Historian, gave a popular multimedia presentation on the Douglas D-558-2 Skyrocket at the Experimental Aircraft Association’s annual meeting in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in August 2003. The date 20 November 2003 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the first flight to reach Mach 2, flown by Scott Crossfield in the NACA’s rocket-powered D-558-2. Begun in 1947, the D-558 program—consisting of the Skyrocket and the subsonic D-558-1 Skystreak—ended in 1956. Although somewhat overshadowed by the more famous X-1 program, which ran almost concurrently, the D-558s nevertheless generated vast amounts of data on the transonic and supersonic realms of flight.

Christian also presented a paper entitled “Public Research, Private Profit and NASA Aerodynamic Truck Studies” at the annual Society for the History of Technology conference in Atlanta, Georgia. This unusual project began at the Dryden Flight Research Center during the first national fuel crisis in the early 1970s. Prominent Dryden aerodynamicist Edwin Saltzmann conducted a long and wide-ranging series of experiments with aerodynamic fairings on trucks and delivery vehicles. Employing both commercially available fairings and fairings developed at the Dryden Flight Research Center, the program developed benchmark data on drag and aerodynamics with application for long-haul commercial trucks.

He also edited and prepared for publication *The Story of Self-Repairing Flight Control Systems*, by James Tomayko. Published in late 2003, it represents the first in the Dryden Historical Study series. This work examines the development of the first airborne self-repairing flight control system, flown aboard an F-15 test bed at the Dryden Flight Research Center. When it reaches its full potential, this innovation will enable military and commercial aircraft to fly safely despite inflight structural damage. The program continues in development and is currently being tested on an Air Force C-17 transport.

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News from Headquarters and the Centers (continued)

Peter Merlin, archivist of the Dryden Historical Reference Collection, edited and prepared for publication *The Smell of Kerosene: A Test Pilot's Odyssey*, by Donald L. Mallick, which has been sent to the Government Printing Office (GPO) to be printed. *The Smell of Kerosene* tells the dramatic story of a Dryden research pilot who logged over 11,000 flight hours in more than 125 types of aircraft. Mallick gives the reader fascinating first-hand descriptions of his early naval flight training, carrier operations, and research flying career with NASA and its predecessor agency, the NACA.

He is currently writing the narrative and selecting images for *A Place Like No Other: A Photographic History of NASA Dryden Flight Research Center*. This photo essay, with supporting text, will bring Dryden's rich legacy to life for a wide audience. At this time, photos are being chosen to illustrate not just Dryden's historic aircraft, but also the technicians, pilots, engineers, facilities, and terrain from the early years of supersonic flight through the Center's continuing efforts toward expanding the envelope of aeronautical research in the twenty-first century. This essay will be published in mid-2004.

Curtis Peebles, the Dryden oral historian, edited and prepared for publication NASA Historical Monograph Number 30, *The Spoken Word: Recollections of Dryden History, The Early Years*. Released in 2003, the book consists of a fascinating series of short oral interviews with Dryden employees who worked there during the Center's pioneering days, from 1946 to 1958. It includes never-before-published recollections by R. Scott Crossfield, Stanley Butchart, and many others, in addition to many rare photographs.

He also edited and prepared for publication a major memoir by former Dryden chief scientist Dr. Kenneth W. Iliff. *From Runway to Orbit: Reflections of a NASA Engineer* has been sent to GPO to be printed. Filled with original insights and stories, it tells about virtually every major flight research project undertaken by NASA from 1962 to 2002, including the X-15, the lifting bodies, the XB-70 bomber, the SR-71, and the fastest of all aircraft, the Shuttle orbiter. The book is adorned with original dust jacket art painted by Dryden pilot and artist Mark Pestana.

Glenn Research Center

On 5 November 2003, a one-day symposium entitled "Realizing the Dream of Flight" was held at the Great Lakes Science Center in Cleveland, Ohio. Hosted by John Glenn Research Center and sponsored by the NASA Headquarters History Office and the Centennial of Flight Commission, this event highlighted the careers and lives of twelve prominent early pioneers of the aeronautics and space exploration fields. Some of the country's most prominent aerospace historians and authors each gave a 15-minute presentation about these "dreamers and doers" who helped make human spaceflight one of the most important technical achievements of the twentieth century.

This event was broadcast live on NASA TV and was available around the world via Webex over the Internet. In addition to the live event, each historian speaking at the conference has submitted a paper on his or her particular topic that will be edited into manuscript form and will become a part of the NASA History Series sometime in early 2005. The video is being edited into a DVD format that will also be made available through the NASA History Web page for reference and educational purposes.

The symposium was open to the general public and was attended by almost 180 people coming from all walks of life and interests. The variety of the topics kept everyone's interest throughout the day. Opening comments and greetings were given by Dr. Julian Earls, the recently appointed Center Director of the Glenn Research Center, and the day closed with the introduction of NASA's new Chief Historian, Dr. Steven Dick, on his third day with NASA.

Goddard Space Flight Center

Goddard Space Flight Center will host the annual NASA History Program Review from 27 through 29 April 2004. This year's meeting is being held jointly with NASA's UNILIB librarians, who have many interests in common with historians. Goddard librarians Jane Riddle and Robin Dixon are handling logistics, in conjunction with the NASA Headquarters History Office. This event brings together staff from the Headquarters History Office, Center history representatives, the NASA History Advisory Group, and others working on NASA history. The program will be introduced by Center Director Al Diaz and will include an overview of the History Office programs; the status of publications in various stages of research, writing, and production; plans for upcoming events such as conferences; reports from the Centers; and wide-ranging discussions on how to improve the NASA history program for a variety of users. For more information, contact Steven Dick at 202 358-0383.

Johnson Space Center

The Johnson Space Center history program recently added Mr. Dan Donalson to its research staff in support of its oral history project. Dan is a Ph.D. candidate in American history at the University of Houston. He recently retired from the IT industry after thirty years, including several years spent at this Center as a contractor. He is particularly knowledgeable about the history of human spaceflight.

The Johnson History Office will soon publish another history monograph that was recently completed by a visiting faculty member. Dr. Susan Mangus has researched and documented the scientific debate concerning possible back contamination issues associated with the lunar sample processing at Johnson's Lunar Receiving Laboratory. Susan is on the faculty of Muskingum College and is also serving as the Director of Education of the John and Annie Glenn Historic Site at Muskingum College.

The Oral History Project continues with the primary focus on researching and interviewing those involved with the Shuttle missions in the 1982–85 period. The Johnson history Web site is updated on a quarterly basis with transcripts of completed interviews.

Last spring and summer, the Johnson history staff interviewed more than 130 people involved with *Columbia* recovery operations. Although many of the interviews were with NASA personnel, there were also numerous interviews with other participants including community leaders, volunteers, Department of Homeland Security personnel, state and federal law-enforcement people, and folks from various organizations including National Guard and state and federal forestry units. Many of these interviews appear to provide unique and often emotional insights to many of the facets of recovery operations. During the next few months, the office will be developing a plan on using interview excerpts.

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NASA ARCHIVAL NEWS

Spotlight on Administrators' Files at the NASA Headquarters History Office

Jane H. Odom, Chief Archivist

The NASA History Office is home to a collection of material on past and present Administrators and Deputy Administrators, from 1958 to the present. The files document the administrations of Keith Glennan through Sean O'Keefe. The Deputy Administrator files cover the tenures of Hugh Dryden through Fred Gregory. In these files are photographs, biographical information, nomination and confirmation files, subject files, speeches and writings, congressional testimony, and appointment calendars. Additionally, there are chronological correspondence files, oral history interviews, news clippings, and materials on each individual's post-NASA activities. The law mandates that the Administrators' and Deputy Administrators' official records to go to the National Archives. The NASA History Office holds copies of documents from those official collections, supplemented by secondary source materials.

A few of the interesting things a researcher can find in this collection are a letter from Keith Glennan to President Eisenhower summarizing NASA's accomplishments in its first two years of existence; the text of a speech James Webb delivered at the Goddard Memorial Dinner in 1961; and Thomas Paine's remarks at a Press Conference at the Manned Spacecraft Center on 20 July 1969, immediately following the first piloted lunar landing. Also, there are James Fletcher's remarks at the dedication of the 100 Kilowatt Experimental Wind Turbine at Lewis Research Center in October 1975, as well as a large folder of material on Dan Goldin's 1992 "faster, better, cheaper" management initiative.

The Administrators' collection also contains files on meetings the Administrators attended at the White House, articles written by these individuals, reviews and correspondence regarding books they authored, and resignation files. The History Office has acquired copies of documents from presidential libraries around the country, usually correspondence between Presidents and Administrators, from our researchers who visit other repositories and provide us with courtesy copies. A big thank-you to those individuals; keep it coming. For those seeking more information, our files contain finding aids to the official records of the Administrators that are at the National Archives.

PUBLICATIONS

New NASA Publications

Crafting Flight: Aircraft Pioneers and the Contributions of the Men and Women of NASA Langley Research Center (NASA SP-2003-4316). This informative and illustrated Center history connects major breakthroughs in flight with the contributions of Langley Research Center. It is available on the Government Printing Office Web site, stock number 033-000-01257-8, at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/>, for \$46.00.

The Story of Self-Repairing Flight Control Systems (Dryden Historical Study #1) by Christian Gelzer and James Tomayko. This work examines the development of the first airborne self-repairing flight control system, flown aboard an F-15 test bed at Dryden Flight Research Center. You may obtain this study from the Dryden Flight Research Center History Office by sending a self-addressed 8"x11" flat-rate Priority Mail envelope for each monograph to the NASA Dryden Flight Research Center History Office, Mail Stop 1613, P.O. Box 273, Edwards, CA 93523.

Wilbur and Orville Wright: A Chronology Commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Orville Wright, August 19, 1871 (NASA SP-2003-4532, 2003), compiled by Arthur G. Renstrom. This is a reprint of the 1971 edition of the chronology, which includes a flight log and a diary of significant events and accomplishments involving the Wright brothers. To obtain copies, please send a self-addressed 9"x12" envelope for each monograph with appropriate postage for 17 ounces (typically \$3.95 within the U.S., \$5.70 for Canada, and \$12.15 for overseas) to NASA Information Center, Code CI-4, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546, or call 202-358-0000.

The Wind and Beyond: Journey into the History of Aerodynamics in America; Volume I: The Ascent of the Airplane (NASA SP-2003-4409), edited by James R. Hansen. This first volume of a six-volume historical reference work will be an aeronautics companion to the highly regarded Exploring the Unknown series of documentary volumes on spaceflight. This book will soon be on sale at the NASA Information Center. For more information, please call 202-358-0000.

Forthcoming NASA Publications

NASA's Nuclear Frontier: the Plum Brook Research Reactor (NASA SP-2003-4532), by Mark Bowles, is a short, heavily illustrated monograph about this unique Glenn Research Center facility. It is scheduled for distribution in March 2004.

Runway to Orbit: Reflections of a NASA Engineer, by Dr. Kenneth Iliff, ushers the reader through some of the pivotal aerospace projects undertaken by NASA since the early 1960s. Iliff made critical contributions to research on the X-15 aircraft, the lifting bodies, the XB-70 bomber, high-angle-of-attack aircraft, and the Space Shuttle, among others. His highly personal and thoughtful narrative also describes his seminal contributions to parameter estimation. *Runway to Orbit* is scheduled for publication in March 2004.

The Smell of Kerosene: A Test Pilot's Odyssey, by Donald Mallick, chronicles his career as a naval aviator, as well as his thirty years as a National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) and NASA research pilot. In total, Mallick flew over 11,000 flight hours in 125 different aircraft, including general aviation vehicles; sailplanes; the SR-71;

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Publications (continued)

the lifting bodies; the Lunar Landing Research Vehicle; and many fighter, bomber, and transport vehicles. This articulate, well-told story is due to be published in March 2004.

Taming Liquid Hydrogen: The Centaur Upper Stage Rocket, 1958–2002 (NASA SP-2004-4230, 2004) by Virginia P. Dawson and Mark D. Bowles, is a project history that uses the Centaur as a case study in how technological knowledge has advanced over the history of NASA, discusses the nature and development of technological research and development (R&D), and analyzes the role of technology transfer in the aerospace arena. This book also features an accompanying DVD, full of interesting and relevant media on the Centaur. The Centaur is a liquid-hydrogen- and -oxygen-fueled upper stage rocket that maintains its shape through pressurization. This book should be published in March 2004.

NASA Books by Other Publishers

On the Frontier: Experimental Flight at NASA Dryden by Michael Gorn and Richard P. Hallion, Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003. The first history of a NASA Center to be published by a university press, it tells the full story of Dryden Flight Research Center from 1946 to 2000 and includes the flight logs for every major program. This book is available from the Smithsonian Press; visit http://www.sipress.si.edu/books/titles_books/1-58834-134-8.html on the Web.

New NASA Web Sites

Remembering Columbia STS-107 is a comprehensive site containing information about the STS-107 mission, accident, recovery efforts, and investigation. The site contains numerous documents and images, including information from the former Columbia Accident Investigation Board Web site. It is located at <http://history.nasa.gov/columbia/index.html> on the Web.

The History of the XV-15 Tilt Rotor Research Aircraft: From Concept to Flight by Martin D. Maisel, Demo J. Giulianetti, and Daniel C. Dugan is number 17 in the Monographs in Aerospace History series. This informative monograph covers the history of the XV-15 in great detail. It is available at <http://history.nasa.gov/monograph17.pdf> on the Web.

The *Resources About the Space Exploration Initiative* (SEI) Web site displays a collection of materials available from the History Office about President H.W. Bush's SEI program. It is located at <http://history.nasa.gov/sei.htm> on the Web.

The *Resources About President George W. Bush's Space Exploration Program* site contains information collected by the History Office since the 16 January 2004 announcement by President George W. Bush. It is located at <http://history.nasa.gov/sep.htm> on the Web.

Wilbur and Orville Wright: A Chronology Commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Orville Wright, August 19, 1871 (NASA SP-2003-4532, 2003), compiled by Arthur G. Renstrom, is a reprint of the 1971 edition of the chronology, which includes a flight log and a diary of significant events and accomplishments involving the Wright brothers. It is posted at <http://history.nasa.gov/monograph32.pdf> on the Web.

Non-NASA Publications

Florida's Space Coast: The Impact of NASA on the Sunshine State by William Barnaby Faherty, vol. 21 of the Florida History and Culture Series, University Press of Florida, 2002. This book chronicles the rise of Florida's Space Coast since the dawn of the space age. The book is available from the University Press of Florida at <http://www.upf.com/index.shtml> for \$24.95.

Non-NASA Upcoming Publications

New Moon Rising: The Making of the Bush Space Vision by Frank Sietzen, Jr., and Keith Cowing will be available from Apogee Books in summer 2004. This book will discuss the planning and policy discussions that culminated in President George W. Bush's historic 16 January 2004 announcement. For more information on this book, please visit <http://www.apogeebooks.com/newmoon.htm> on the Web.

Call for Papers

The American Astronautical Society's (AAS) bimonthly *Space Times* magazine welcomes feature-length and opinion/editorial articles that offer fresh perspective and insight on topics of current and historical relevance in space science, technology, exploration, and policy. The magazine also includes reviews of recently published space-related books. For more information or to submit an abstract, please contact Amy Kaminski, editor, at amypkaminski@yahoo.com. Contents of previous issues are posted on AAS's site, <http://www.astronautical.org> on the Web.

The Society for the History of Technology will hold its annual meeting in Amsterdam from 7 to 10 October 2004. The Program Committee is seeking proposals for both individual papers and complete panels. The committee welcomes work in progress from graduate students, chaired professors, and independent scholars. Submissions should be focused on one of the following topics: water issues, the transatlantic community, camouflaged technology, nonaligned technologies, and information technology and media studies. For more information on submitting a proposal, please see <http://shot.press.jhu.edu/annual.htm> on the Web.

Literature Awards

Michael H. Gorn's *Expanding the Envelope: Flight Research at NACA and NASA* won the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) 2004 Gardner-Lasser Aerospace History Literature Award. The book, published in 2001 by the University Press of Kentucky, explores flight from kite and glider experiments to present-day aeronautical research. Information on purchasing the book is located at <http://www.kentuckypress.com/> on the Web. The Gardner-Lasser Award is presented annually by the AIAA for the best original contribution to the field of aeronautical or astronautical nonfiction historical literature that was published in the last five years and deals with the impact of science, technology, or aeronautics and astronautics on society.

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Publications (continued)

Two NASA History projects are cowinners of AIAA History Manuscript award for 2004. Erik M. Conway's *High Speed Dreams: A History of NASA's Supersonic Transport* is a comprehensive history of NASA's supersonic commercial aircraft program. This history documents the programmatic, institutional, and technological history of NASA's research related to commercial high-speed research that has been done over the past four decades. It is in process to be published in the Johns Hopkins University New Series in NASA History.

Virginia P. Dawson and Mark D. Bowles's *Taming Liquid Hydrogen: the Centaur Upper Stage Rocket, 1958–2002* is the other cowinner. This project history on the Centaur uses it as a case study in how technological knowledge has been advanced, discussing the nature and development of technological research and development, and analyzing the role of technology transfer in the aerospace arena. It will be published in the spring of 2004 in the NASA History Series and will include a CD-ROM with movies, images, and supporting information.

Upcoming NASA History Contracts

The NASA History Office is planning to contract with one or more outside historians to research and write a scholarly book-length manuscript on the history of NASA's biological planetary protection efforts. This project focuses on the concepts of forward and backward contamination between celestial bodies and Earth from sending humans and robotic spacecraft to explore the cosmos. This is envisioned as a three-year project. Interested proposers should carefully read the Statement of Work and other supporting documents available from <http://prod.nais.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/eps/sol.cgi?acqid=107850> on the Web. The deadline for proposals is 23 February 2004, although this deadline may be extended slightly. Questions about this procurement should be addressed to Ms. Alpana Jenne or Mr. Steve Lloyd, as indicated on that Web site.

We are also planning to solicit bids for a scholarly book-length manuscript on the history of NASA's aeronautics program since 1958. The NASA History Office will administer this project jointly with the Office of Aerospace Technology. We expect that the formal Request for Proposals will come out in March. Please stay tuned via the NASA History listserv (instructions for subscribing are at <http://history.nasa.gov/listserv.html> on the Web) or check the NASA procurement Web site.

The Office of Space Science, together with the NASA History Office, is also planning to solicit proposals on a wide range of history topics relating to NASA space science. Individuals who propose must be affiliated with a U.S. institution, such as a university, nonprofit organization, commercial company, or government organization. Proposers may submit bids for books, "real-time" documentation, or other historical products. We anticipate that formal information on this opportunity will be available in early March, with requested notices of intent to propose due in early April and formal proposals due in early June. For more details, please stay tuned via the NASA History listserv or check the NASA procurement Web site.

UPCOMING MEETINGS/EVENTS

On 11 March 2004, Sara Seager will give a lecture at the National Air and Space Museum about the Terrestrial Planet Finder Coronagraph. For ticket information, please see <http://www.nasm.si.edu/events/lectures/> on the Web.

From 16 to 17 March 2004, the American Astronautical Society will hold its 42nd Goddard Memorial Symposium at the Greenbelt Marriott Hotel in College Park, Maryland. For more information about this event, please e-mail info@astronautical.org or visit <http://www.astronautical.org> on the Web.

On 18 March 2004, the annual meeting of the Society for History in the Federal Government will be held in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Library of Congress, Washington, DC. This year's theme will be "The History of History in the Federal Government: Past, Present and Future." For more information about this event, please e-mail Dr. Suzanne White Junod at sjunod@ora.fda.gov or visit <http://shfg.gov> on the Web.

From 18 to 20 March 2004, the International Society of Aviation Photographers will hold its fourth annual symposium at the Hampton Inn Tropicana in Las Vegas, Nevada. For more information about this event, please e-mail aerofax@sbcglobal.net or visit <http://www.aviationphotographers.org> on the Web.

From 29 March to 1 April 2004, the Space Foundation will host its 20th National Space Symposium at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado. For more information about this event, please visit <http://www.spacefoundation.org> on the Web.

From 30 March to 1 April 2004, the Society of Experimental Test Pilots and the Society of Flight Test Engineers will cohost the Aerospace Testing Exposition 2004 in Hamburg, Germany. For more information about this event, please e-mail setp@setp.org or visit <http://www.setp.org> on the Web.

From 31 March to 1 April 2004, the U.S. Naval Institute's 130th Annual Meeting and Naval History Seminar will be held at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. For more information about this event, please e-mail frainbow@usni.org or visit <http://www.usni.org/> on the Web.

On 14 April 2004, Bill Danchi will give a lecture at the National Air and Space Museum about Space Interferometry with the Terrestrial Planet Finder. For ticket information, please see <http://www.nasm.si.edu/events/lectures/> on the Web.

From 19 to 21 April 2004, the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics will host the International Air and Space Symposium 2004, "Sharing a Common Vision," at the Washington Court Hotel in Washington, DC. For more information about this event, please visit <http://www.aiaa.org> on the Web.

From 27 to 29 April 2004, Goddard Space Flight Center will host the annual NASA History Program Review. For more information, please contact Steve Dick at 202-358-0383.

From 20 to 23 May 2004, the Journal of Policy History will host the "2004 Policy History Conference" to be held in at the Sheraton Clayton Plaza in St. Louis, Missouri. For more information about this event, please visit <http://www.slu.edu/departments/jph/2004conferencemaster.htm> on the Web.



Vision

To improve life here,
To extend life to there,
To find life beyond.

Mission

To understand and protect our home planet,
To explore the universe and search for life,
To inspire the next generation of explorers
. . . as only NASA can.



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